

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

A
JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION.

VOL. XXII—No. 1136.]

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1878.

[WITH A SUPPLEMENT.
PRICE TEN CENTS.]

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the Year 1878, by Harper & Brothers, in the Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.



THE WELL-KNOWN TURNCOAT TRICK—THE VETERAN BUTLER ON THE TRAINED DEMOCRATIC STEED "BUNCOMBE."



THE VINTAGE IN CALIFORNIA—AT WORK AT THE WINE-PRESSES.—DRAWN BY P. FRENZENY.—[SEE PAGE 790]

THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY MATCH.

THIS graceful and appropriate medal, given by Colonel WILLIAM C. CHURCH, editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*, for presentation to the winners of the "International Military Match" at



INTERNATIONAL MILITARY MEDAL.

Creedmore, was designed and manufactured by J. W. HAYES & Co., of Newark, New Jersey. The material is silver. There are twelve copies of this medal, one for each member of the successful team. It was won by the New York team on September 19.

THE VINTAGE IN CALIFORNIA.

GRAPE culture was first introduced into California in the middle of the last century by Catholic missionaries. The pious monks had brought their native thirst from the sunny fields of Spain, and longed to quench it in California. They began by sending for large numbers of Spanish and French cuttings, which, however, were found not to thrive when planted. They grew, but bore little fruit, and that only at intervals. Finally, a ship which brought the monks their regular supplies had some fine raisins on board. One of the missionaries planted the seeds, and the experiment succeeded; the vines flourished to admiration, and bore superb grapes. Large plantations were then begun with the aid of the Indians at the Mission of San Gabriel in Los Angeles County.

The grape originally planted by the missionaries is called Los Angeles, and was the only one cultivated in California up to the year 1820. At that date a new variety was introduced in the Sonoma Valley, believed to have been brought from Madeira. The new variety, and the old one of the missionaries of Los Angeles, are also known as Mission or California grapes, and still constitute two-thirds of the yield of the State. New varieties have been introduced, partly from Europe, especially Germany, and partly from the Atlantic States. At the present time some two hundred kinds of grapes are raised in California.

The intelligent and workman-like culture of the vine, and the management and sale of its products, are of recent date in this State. The long experience of other countries is yet wanting, so that grave difficulties are still encountered. Fully one-half the vines are in the lowlands, as it was supposed they would there stand drought best. This was found to be an error. Every where on the steep hills of the interior the vine grows and flourishes without irrigation. It was formerly the custom to water the vine, but every where the practice is being generally abandoned, as it is not only unnecessary, but harmful to the vigor of the vine, and also spoils the fine flavor of the wine. Once fairly rooted, the vine stands the long summer droughts better than any other plant; but if taught to depend on artificial watering, it is divested of its natural instinct, which directs it to send its pump-root down to the line of perpetual moisture. The superior flavor of mountain wines is tending unmistakably to transfer the culture to the cheap and ample ranges where the gold mines are situated; for it is now fully ascertained that the vines planted on the slopes of hills, as in France and Germany, succeed far better than the vineyards on open plains.

In California the vine suffers but little from caprices of the weather. It is neither mildewed nor storm-stripped, nor does it need to have the leaves pulled to give the sun a chance to ripen the grapes. Stakes are used but a short time, for the vine soon acquires such strength of stem that they may be dispensed with. Neither are the vine diseases of Europe known here. But a microscopic grasshopper, hitherto infesting the alfalfa grass, has in some localities, as at Cache Creek and Sonoma, begun to leave the grass as it dies, and to take to the vine, resting by day under the leaf, and by night destroying the upper side. It destroys the bearing power, and, unless driven off, finally kills the vine. Fortunately, however, the evil has not been so great as to cause alarm or to bring about the invention of remedies. The soil of Southern California, in almost all districts, is strong in the elements required by the vine, being more or less volcanic. In the third year the vine begins to be profitable, and in the sixth and seventh years it becomes a strong bearer, needing no protection in winter.

The average number of vines to an acre is about nine hundred, which make generally about eight hundred gallons of wine, and twenty of brandy

from the residue. Grapes are usually bought by the wine-maker, and delivered at his press, clean, for about seventy-five cents per hundred pounds. In one thousand pounds scarcely one pound is found to be rotten. This results in a great saving of labor beyond what is customary in the most favored places of Europe. Besides, it is an earnest that the wines are better, for where there is a large proportion that needs to be culled out, there is much which is not perfect passed to the press as not being quite imperfect enough for rejection. When the picked grapes are brought to the press-house, they ought to be crushed immediately, and not left standing even overnight. This operation is a simple one, and is usually performed by treading the grapes, as illustrated in our double-page engraving, or by a crushing machine. The crusher is by no means a complicated arrangement. It consists mainly of three cast-iron cylinders; two of them of even size roll against each other; the third one is on top of the two others, and fluted, so as to take hold of the bunch and press it down to the two lower ones. These latter have very small projections, like a waffle iron, so as to crush the grapes, but not the grape seed, which would injure the taste of the wine. With this machine two men can easily crush five thousand pounds of grapes in a day. Opinions differ much in Europe with regard to crushing grapes by machinery or by the feet. It is generally conceded, however, that cylinder crushing is as good as treading if it does not crush the seeds.

California produces much sparkling wine, or "American Champagne," as it is frequently called. The process of making it, which differs considerably from the more simple manufacture of still wines, is described by Mr. CHARLES NORDHOFF in his admirable book on Southern California, published by the HARPERS, as follows: "The white wine from various vineyards is so mixed that fifty or even a hundred and fifty thousand gallons are obtained of precisely the same quality. This wine is then run into vats, from which, being first carefully tested with the saccharometer, it is decanted into bottles. These are placed on racks in a warm room, where the process of change in the wines begins which makes them sparkling and effervescent. Both the filling and corking are done by machinery. When the wine has begun to clear itself, the bottles are placed cork downward, and the sediment is gradually deposited near the cork. In the next process a man takes each bottle gently in his hand and cuts the string which confines the cork, holding the bottle in a little closet. Out goes the cork, and with it the whole sediment and a very little wine. Now it is passed to another hand, who pours in a small fixed quantity of sirup made from rock candy; the next man puts the bottle under an engine, which rapidly corks it; the next wires it; and then it is carried to a lower apartment, where we saw sixty thousand bottles on racks with their noses slanted toward the ground. Here each bottle is slightly shaken in the rack once a day for six weeks by men who wear wire masks to save their eyes when a bottle explodes. They lose about four per cent. by breakage in this process; and when this is done the wine is clear, and, after 'seasoning' for three or four months, is 'complete,' or fit for consumption."

Of the still wines produced by California the Hock is of a bright straw-color, somewhat variable in bouquet and quality according to the place of growth, varieties of grapes used, and the skill of the producer; but it is generally far stronger, more fiery, and more apt to intoxicate the unwary than the Rhine wine. It is smoother, but has little of the exquisite bouquet of the Rhine wines and their enlivening and exhilarating qualities. Of all the wines of California, this is most popular in the Atlantic States, and is sometimes sold for imported wine. The port, produced principally in Los Angeles, is dark red, strong, and sweet, very probably made so by the addition of sugar and alcohol, like its European namesake. Angelica is a sweet wine, and a favorite among ladies. It is not a pure wine, as alcohol distilled from grapes is added to it, and it is therefore a much stronger wine than many suppose.

The manufacture of sparkling wines was first undertaken in 1837 by the brothers SANSEVAIN. They and some others who turned their attention to the subject suffered great loss in numerous experiments, which resulted at last, however, in the production of a good sparkling wine from the grapes of California. The Buena Vista Company have pursued this enterprise with great success since 1863. The wine is rather too heavy in body, however, and lacks the lightness and ethereal qualities of the best imported sparkling wines, as also of the sparkling Catawba, Concord, and other varieties made in the Atlantic States. The prices of California wines fluctuate very much, but it is probably the only country where wine has ever been cheaper than milk. A few years ago a gallon of ordinary wine could be bought for thirty cents at Anaheim and Los Angeles, while a gallon of milk cost fifty cents.

Wines mature quickly in the warm, dry atmosphere of California, and in three years will arrive at a point that could not be attained in eight in Europe. Thus dealers usually hold it until the third year before tapping it for sale. The Californian wines contain so little acid that they are easily preserved. In France three hundred gallons of wine and four to five gallons of brandy are made per acre. The predominance in Europe is acid, in California, saccharine matter. In one hundred pounds of California must there are from twenty-five to forty pounds of sugar; in Europe, fifteen to twenty pounds. In California no doctoring is done, no flavoring, no coloring, and no sweetening, but some brandy from the same grape is added to some of the sweet wines. Nothing can be procured for the process of adulteration that will not cost more than the pure juice of the grape. For years there has been no failure of

the grape crop in California, and there are vines seventy years old at the Mission as healthy and fruitful as ever.

The wines of California resemble those of Spain, Hungary, Greece, and Cape Constantia, rather than those of France, Italy, and Germany. But probably American producers will not arrive at the best kind of wines until they cease to strive for the imitation of foreign wines, and strike out boldly for the manufacture of new kinds which will better bring out the excellences with which nature has no doubt enriched the grape in this peculiar climate.

AN ENGLISH ESTIMATE OF THOMAS NAST.

THE following paragraphs are taken from an appreciative paper in a recent number of *The Week*—a London literary and political journal. Mr. Nast, who has spent part of the summer abroad, has returned home in season to take a hand in the exciting political campaign which has just opened:

"There is now sojourning in London a remarkable, indeed a representative man—the caricaturist, *par excellence*, of the United States of America. So little does the average Briton know, or perhaps care to know, of the prominent personages of that country, that the name prefixed to this article will in all probability be unfamiliar to him. He never heard of Thomas Nast or of his doings. Yet both have attained a peculiar and noteworthy celebrity with thirty millions of English-speaking people on the other side of the Atlantic. Question any ardent American politician about Nast, and, according to his party predilections, he will either express fervent admiration or intense dislike. Ask an Irishman of the coarser sort, and he will break out into double-shotted abuse. Commonly the sentiment obtained from non-politicians would run very much as follows: 'Oh, Tom Nast, Sir, he's great! beyond dispute the best known and most popular of our caricaturists. The other fellows can't hold a candle to him.' How this position was achieved we propose to set forth in the present article."

"During the last two years of the American civil war there appeared in *Harper's Weekly* many engravings which presently attracted public attention. Besides depicting imaginatively the various phases of that tremendous conflict, the drawings often partook of a politico-allegoric character, being partisan, or rather patriotic, appeals to the people of the Northern States. They were, so to speak, at once poems and speeches, arguing the case to the eye, always forcibly, and sometimes conclusively. These broad, bold, striking pictorial presentments did the work of many words, and with a directness and eloquence which no words could convey. They were serious and dramatic, like the times. Although hastily produced, and for temporary purposes, and by no means faultless either in design or execution, these cartoons, as they were popularly termed, evinced much originality of conception, freedom of manner, lofty appreciation of national ideas and action, and a large artistic instinct—in short, that combination of merits which might well deserve the praise implied by the word genius. It was soon understood that they were the work of a young artist named Thomas Nast."

After giving an account of Mr. Nast's boyhood and early experience as an artist, with which our readers are already familiar, the writer refers to his visit to Europe in 1860, and then continues:

"Immediately he began to paint pictures in oil, suggested by his Italian experience; but the commencement of a much greater struggle soon attracted his heart and mind toward it, and, in the year 1862, he originated the remarkable series of illustrations already spoken of as appearing in *Harper's Weekly*. 'It was the secession war,' writes Parton, in his book on *Caricature and other Comic Art*, 'that changed him from a roving lad, with a swift pencil for sale, into a patriot artist, burning with the enthusiasm of the time. *Harper's Weekly*, circulating in every town, army, camp, fort, and ship, placed the whole country within his reach, and he gave forth, from time to time, those powerful emblematic pictures that roused the citizen and cheered the soldier. In these early works, produced amidst the harrowing anxieties of the war, the serious element was of necessity dominant, and it was this quality that gave them so much influence. It was not till the war was over, and President Andrew Johnson began to 'swing round the circle,' that Mr. Nast's pictures became caricatures."

"Very savage caricatures they were, too, comparable only to the fierce, free, and ferocious sketches of Gillray in the days of our grandfathers, but untainted by his grossness and vulgarity. Soon Nast became a power in contemporary American politics, his cartoons being quite as influential as the most impassioned editorials or fervent stump speeches. Always he adhered to the Republican or Free-soil party, and poured an unceasing stream of contempt and indignation upon all attempts at reaction and compromise with the South involving any surrender of the great principles upon which the war had been waged. Inevitably, therefore, he became an ardent admirer of General Grant, and did a great deal toward elevating that victorious soldier to the Presidency in 1869, as also in securing him another four years' tenure of office in 1873. So unsparing, indeed, were his attacks upon poor Horace Greeley, the rival candidate (a man utterly unfitted for the post, and only brought to 'run' for it through an anomalous, if not scandalous, conjunction of circumstances conceivable but in American politics), so ridiculous did Nast render his many peculiarities, that his henchmen of the New York *Tribune* actually denounced the artist by name; and its editor, when on his canvass, began one of his speeches with, 'You see, after all, that I am human.' Grant, on the other

hand, paid as significant a compliment to his champion; for when some very foolish person asked him whom he regarded as the most notable person developed by the war, he shrewdly replied, 'I think Thomas Nast.'

After describing the well-known *régime* of the "Tammany Ring," the writer speaks thus of Mr. Nast's part in its destruction:

"He scourged the criminals as with a whip of scorpions. He drew the chief of the gang so often and so villainously that Tweed's very confederates began to be ashamed of being seen in his company. Tweed himself declared that he was getting to look like his counterfeit presentment. That coarse obese figure, those insolent moony eyes, that ridiculous enormous diamond in the shirt front, glared at you from every street corner, and became identical in the public mind with Fraud incarnate—cynical, remorseless, insatiable Rascality. His confederates fared as ill under the artist's pitiless pencil. And thus sufficient public indignation was created to destroy 'the Ring.'"

"Tweed, its chief, is said to have characteristically remarked that he didn't care for the attacks of the press—his supporters never read; but they couldn't help seeing those pictures, and being influenced by them. Naturally 'the Ring' tried to suppress Nast. He was confidentially informed, on one hand, that if he persisted he would be imprisoned on various charges of libel, and every legal device employed to effect his ruin, while, on the other, a sum of \$500,000 (£100,000) had been 'made up,' and was lying ready for his acceptance at a certain bank in New York, on condition that he went to Europe for three years. 'The Ring' had its own judges; but the brave and honest artist refused, and plied his pencil as industriously and unsparingly as before. The result has already been mentioned. Tweed died in jail, a broken man, and his accomplices became vagabonds and fugitives on the face of the earth."

"Since that date Nast has wrought steadily at his art, commonly producing two or more large drawings weekly, and incidental small ones. His daring in attacking not only politicians, the press, and individuals, but also national vices and follies—making 'Uncle Sam' directly responsible for them, and depicting him in odious and ridiculous lights—argues the highest moral courage, and has, indeed, sometimes seriously but temporarily diminished the circulation of *Harper's Weekly*. No English caricaturist has ever fallen so foul of John Bull as Nast has of Brother Jonathan. His enemies say that he is brutal, but such abuses as he has had to deal with are best handled without gloves. Nast is the natural outcome of American institutions."

SWINDLING ADEPTS.

ONE Leonhard Thurneiser tried his swindling skill upon the Elector John George of Brandenburg, with very indifferent success, as he had to fly for his life. Berlin altogether was not propitious to adepts and their doings. One of the last of the class, Caetano (styling himself Count Rugiero), the son of a Neapolitan peasant—a kind of precursor of Joseph Balsamo—after having successfully swindled the courts of Munich and Vienna, came to a premature end in the city on the Spree in 1709, being hanged on a tall gallows ironically plastered all over with gold-leaf.

John Frederick Böttger, or Böttiger, or Böttcher, who gave the world Meissen porcelain instead of gold, was born at Schleitz, in Germany, in 1682. His father was master of the mint at Magdeburg, which naturally directed the attention of young John Frederick to metallurgical researches, which again led the youth to the study of alchemy. Apprenticed to an apothecary at Berlin, a distinguished pharmacist named Zorn, he secretly pursued his alchemistic studies in the dead of night, using his master's chemicals with no sparing hand. Being found out at last, he fled in 1699. Starvation drove him back a year after. Zorn generously forgave his delinquencies, upon his sacred promise to drop alchemy forever. This promise he broke, of course, and had to leave Berlin once more. He went to Wittenberg, where he found a protector in Prince Egou of Fürstenberg, who took him to Dresden in 1701, when he was only nineteen, and built a laboratory for him. Here he experimented at the expense of his patron, and of the Elector Augustus II. of Saxony, King of Poland, who at last got tired of spending his money for nothing, and pressed the would-be adept so hard that the latter again tried his old game of running away. He was brought back, however, and the indignant Augustus demanded, in the most peremptory manner, a written statement of Böttcher's scheme of gold-making. The interesting youth furnished his angry Polish Majesty with a long, unintelligible rigmorale, and was forthwith sent to prison in consequence.

Now at this very time Count Tschirnhausen had conceived the project of turning to useful account, for the manufacture of porcelain, borax, etc., certain minerals and clays lying about unused in some parts of Saxony. Tschirnhausen, who thought he detected in young Böttcher, beneath the crust of empiric charlatanism, much solid chemical knowledge and vast ingenuity and aptitude, begged the elector-king to hand his prisoner over to him. As early as 1705 the young man found that a certain brownish-red clay about Meissen would produce a finer and more durable porcelain than his new chief had as yet been able to obtain. The lucky discoverer was rewarded with rich gifts, but he was kept a prisoner under strictest watch and guard, the elector-king having still a notion that the talented young chemist could really make gold if he would but choose to do so. When the victorious Swedes invaded Saxony in 1706, Böttcher and three assistants of his were packed off to the Königstein. In 1707 they were brought back to Dresden.

In 1708, after Tschirnhausen's death, Böttcher,



OPENING OF MECHANIC'S HALL BY THE REFORM BRANCH OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

FLORILINE.**"FLORILINE"—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH**

Is the best liquid dentifrice in the world. It thoroughly cleanses partially decayed teeth from all parasites or living "animalcules," leaving them pearly white, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath.

THE FRAGRANT "FLORILINE"

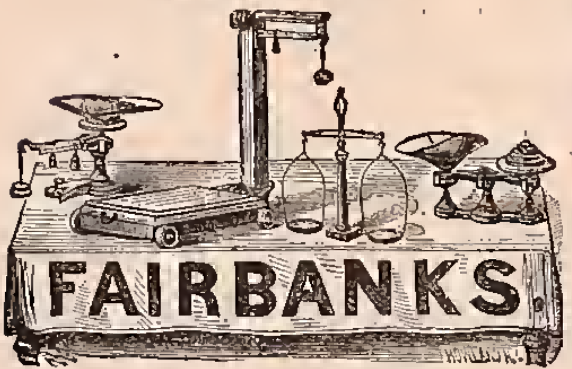
removes instantly all odors arising from a foul stomach or tobacco smoke. Being partly composed of honey, soda, and extracts of sweet herbs and plants, it is perfectly harmless and delicious as sherry.

Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, No. 493 Oxford Street, London, England, and retailed everywhere. Price 75 cents.

FISHERMEN! TWINES AND NETTING,

MANUFACTURED BY

WM. E. HOOPER & SONS, Baltimore, Md.
Send for Price-List, naming your County and State.

THE STANDARD OF THE WORLD.**FAIRBANKS SCALES.**

Adapted to the Standard of all Nations.
Packed ready for Shipping.

World's Fair, London	1851
World's Fair, New York	1853
World's Fair, Paris	1867
World's Fair, Vienna	1873
World's Fair, Santiago (Chili)	1875
World's Fair, Philadelphia	1876
World's Fair, Sydney, Australia	1877

FAIRBANKS & CO., N. Y.**WARNER BROS' CORSETS**

Are justly celebrated for their superior style and workmanship. Their

HEALTH CORSET,

With Skirt Supporters and self-adjusting pads has a world-wide reputation. Price, \$1.50. Their **Nursing Corset** is the delight of every mother. Price, \$1.75. Their new

Flexible Hip Corset,

(120 bones), is warranted not to break down over the hips. Price, \$1.25. For sale by leading merchants. Samples sent by mail on receipt of price.

Warner Bros, 351 Broadway, N. Y.

**FRAGRANT SOZODONT**

Is a composition of the purest and choicest ingredients of the vegetable kingdom. It cleanses, beautifies, and preserves the **TEETH**, hardens and invigorates the gums, and cools and refreshes the mouth. Every ingredient of this **Balsamic** dentifrice has a beneficial effect on the **Teeth and Gums**. **Impure Breath**, caused by neglected teeth, catarrh, tobacco, or spirits, is not only neutralized, but rendered fragrant, by the daily use of **SOZODONT**. It is as harmless as water, and has been indorsed by the most scientific men of the day. Sold by druggists.



NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
NEW YORK.

Messrs. MORGAN & ALLEN:

Gentlemen,—I have been a great sufferer from diseases of the kidneys, liver, and chronic disease of the heart, accompanied by distressing pains in the back and head—so much so as to confine me to my bed; have been for years under the treatment of our best physicians. Your advertisement came to my notice, and I procured a bottle of the Constitution Water; and, following your directions, I have been able to attend to business ever since, and at present I am in the enjoyment of my former health. I now use no other medicine. I assure you it gives me great pleasure to inform you of the benefits I have received from the use of it, and cheerfully recommend it to all persons afflicted with like diseases. Very truly,

THOMAS BISHOP,

Note Teller Nat. Bank of the Republic.

Sold by Druggists.

CONSTITUTION WATER

Has been pronounced by the medical faculty and the public to be the most wonderful remedy for the stomach, liver, kidneys, and bladder that has ever been offered. IT IS NOT A SPRING WATER, but a preparation by an eminent physician. For sale by all Druggists. Send for Circular.

MORGAN & ALLEN, 59 John St., N. Y.**SPENCERIAN STEEL PENS.**

Superior English make. A sample card of one each of the ten numbers for trial, by mail, on receipt of 25 cts.

IVISON, BARNES, TAYLOR & CO., New York.**JOHN ADAMS, MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,**

1127 Broadway,

Bet. 25th and 26th Sts., NEW YORK.

**THE DESK OF THE AGE.**

A MINIATURE COUNTING-HOUSE.

The Patent Cabinet Office Secretary.

This celebrated Desk has received the endorsement of all classes of business men throughout the country.

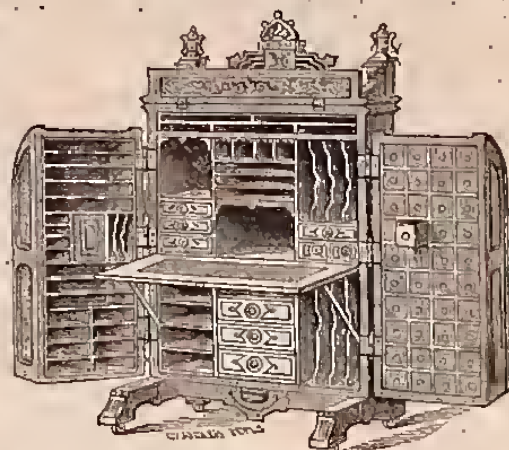
No other office appliance approximates it either in capacity or convenience of arrangement.

It is as beautiful as useful, and adapted for either office or library.

It contains One Hundred compartments of varied construction and dimensions.

There are Forty Pigeon-holes in right-hand door, filled with our patent filing boxes.

One key closes the entire Desk.



It is specially adapted for the use of railroad officials, bankers, insurance officers, manufacturers, and others, who have large accumulation of papers, &c., and who desire the largest facilities for classification of these.

Constructed of Black Walnut, solid, compact, and designed for the use of a lifetime.

Furnished in three sizes and in two different grades.

Sold on the installment plan, or at reduced rates for cash.

For particulars, send 3-cent stamp to the Designers and Manufacturers,

THE WOOTON DESK CO.,

(Or, T. G. SELLEW, 111 Fulton St., Agent for N. Y. City and vicinity.)

Indianapolis, Ind.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

To avoid imposition, purchasers of Waltham Watches will observe that every genuine watch, whether gold or silver, bears our trade-mark on both case and movement.

Gold cases are stamped "A.W. Co.," and guarantee certificates accompany them. Silver cases are stamped "Am. Watch Co., Waltham, Mass., Sterling Silver," and are accompanied by guarantee certificates, signed R. E. Robbins, Treasurer. The name "Waltham" is plainly engraved upon all movements, irrespective of other distinguishing marks.

Our movements are frequently taken out of their cases and placed in spurious ones, and our cases put upon worthless movements of other makers—thus vitiating our guarantee, which only covers our complete watches.

We have demonstrated by frequent assays that many gold and silver cases offered in the market are debased from 10 to 20 per cent. from the quality they assume to be.

"Eighteen carat" gold, such as the Waltham cases are made of, is as nearly pure gold as can be made and be durable. It contains 750-1000 of pure gold, and 250-1000 of alloy.

Sterling Silver (English Govt. standard) contains 925-1000 of pure silver, and 75-1000 of alloy. The Waltham Watches will always be found up to the standard represented.

For AMERICAN WATCH CO.,

ROBBINS & APPLETON,

General Agents,

NEW YORK.

DAVIS COLLAMORE & CO.,

Have Opened their New Store, Broadway, cor. 21st St., With New and Pretty CHINA and GLASS.

Buy the Best!

AVOID CHEAP IMITATIONS, WHATEVER THE NAME.

"DOMESTIC"

STRONGEST, SIMPLEST, SUREST.

LIGHTEST RUNNING, EASIEST TO LEARN.

Most Popular. NOISELESS. THE BEST.

"DOMESTIC"**HARPER'S PERIODICALS****FOR 1878.**

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, One Year.....\$4 00

HARPER'S WEEKLY, " " 4 00

HARPER'S BAZAR, " " 4 00

The THREE publications, one year.....10 00

Any TWO, one year..... 7 00

SIX subscriptions, one year.....20 00

Terms for large clubs furnished on application.

The Volumes of the *Weekly* and *Bazar* begin with the first Number for January, and the Volumes of the *Magazine* with the Numbers for June and December of each year.

Subscriptions will be commenced with the Number of each Periodical current at the time of receipt of order, except in cases where the subscriber otherwise directs.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS,

FRANKLIN SQUARE, NEW YORK.

ADVERTISING.

The extent and character of the circulation of HARPER'S WEEKLY and BAZAR render them advantageous mediums for advertising. A limited number of suitable advertisements will be inserted at the following rates: in the WEEKLY, Outside Page, \$3 00 a line; Inside Pages, \$2 00 a line. In the BAZAR, \$1 00 a line. Cuts and Display charged the same rates for space occupied as solid matter.

Address

HARPER & BROTHERS,

Franklin Square, N. Y.

MITCHELL, VANCE, & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

GAS FIXTURES,

FINE BRONZE & MARBLE

CLOCKS,

METAL & PORCELAIN LAMPS;

ORNAMENTAL BRONZES, &c.

We respectfully announce that we are prepared to manufacture and offer for sale the varied and elegant patterns of CORNELIUS & CO., of Philadelphia—long established and favorably known to the public—who, having discontinued manufacturing, have transferred that portion of their business to us.

Thankful for patronage generously bestowed, we solicit its continuance. We cordially invite those interested in INDUSTRIAL ART WORK to visit our establishment, and freely examine a display of goods in our line not equalled elsewhere in the world.

MITCHELL, VANCE, & CO.,

836 & 838 Broadway,

and 13th St., near Union Square, NEW YORK.

H.W. JOHNS' ASBESTOS

LIQUID PAINTS, ROOFING, BOILER COVERINGS, Steam Packing, Sheathings, Fire Proof Coatings, Cements, SEND FOR SAMPLES, ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET AND PRICE LIST, H. W. JOHNS M'F'G Co., 87 MAIDEN LANE, N. Y.

STEEL PENS.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

91 JOHN ST., N. Y. JOSEPH GILLOTT & SONS.

"THE PERFECT TONIC."**THERMALINE**

A Safe and Reliable Substitute for Quinine.

The only 25 cent
ACUE REMEDY
IN THE WORLD
CURES

CHILLS & FEVER

and all MALARIAL DISEASES.

Sold by all Druggists. Mailed FREE on receipt of price. Write to DUNDAS DICK & CO., 35 WOOSTER STREET, New York; for their ten cent book, mailed to the readers of this paper FREE on application.

Every Man His Own Printer! **\$3 Press** Prints labels, cards, etc. (Self-inked \$5) 9 Larger sizes For business, pleasure, young or old Catalogue of Presses, Type, Etc., for 2 stamps. **KELSEY & Co.** Meriden, Conn.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE DEPOT.

H. C. PARKE, 186 Front St.,

Between Fulton St. and Burling Slip, N. Y. Rich Porcelains, Bronzes, Enamels, and Screens.

CASSEBEER'S MONIA LOZENGES

Mitigates Coughs, Colds, &c.; allays Throat Tickling; facilitates Expectoration. At Druggists, or by mail, 25c. H. A. CASSEBEER, 57 Fourth Ave., N. Y.

PATENTS For Inventors by T. H. ALEXANDER & E. LIOTT, Solicitors, Washington, D. C. (Established 1857.) Send for Hints to Inventors (free).

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.*Absolutely Pure.*

"Royal Baking Powder" is sold all over this broad land, from the Lakes of the North to the Gulfs of the South, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific seaboard. The housekeeper's favorite of every civilized country, because of its unquestioned purity, uniform strength, and healthfulness. Recommended by the N. Y. Board of Health, and such chemists as Dr. MOTT, New York; Dr. HAYES, Boston; Prof. GENTH, Philadelphia. Sold only in cans.